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A

COLLECTION

OF

Recipe's and Letters

Lately inserted in the

DAILY JOURNAL.

Containing,

- I. M. Boerhaave's and M. Oosterdyke's New Method for curing the GOUT.
- II. The New *Montpellier* Method for curing the VENEREAL DISEASE, without *Salivation*.
- III. The Famous *Recipe* for destroying those noxious Vermin called BUGGS.
- IV. The celebrated REMEDY for WHOOPING-COUGHs: With the several Letters and Testimonials of its extraordinary Efficacy.
- V. The Mystery of MASONRY, as published in the *Daily Journal*, with the several Letters on that Occasion.
- VI. The Origine of FREE-MASONRY in *England*, together with the Clause made against their Meetings and Combinations in the Reign of *Henry VI*.

Collected for the Sake of such as would keep by them these efficacious and salutary Prescriptions.

And of such FREE-MASONS as are desirous to convince the World, that nothing criminal, or greatly indecent, is practised at their Makings, as has been surmiz'd by many credulous Persons, of both Sexes, Ill-willers to the Fraternity.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T! WARNER, at the Black-Boy in *Pater-Noster-Row*. 1730. Pr. 6d.

*A Periodical Publication - George
Great Britain, London*

COLLEGE

RECORDS

DAILY

CONTENTS



A
COLLECTION
OF
CURIOUS and Useful PIECES

Inserted in the
DAILY-JOURNAL
SINCE
The Month of *MARCH*, 1730.

I. *A Receipt for the GOUT.*

WE cannot better introduce the following Prescription for the Cure of the GOUT, than by repeating Verbatim what was inserted on that Occasion in the *Daily-Journal* of last 28th of March.

THE following Prescription of the Celebrated Messieurs Boerhaave and Oosterdyke, for the Cure of the Gout, has been tried with so much Success by a Gentleman who was afflicted with that Distemper from the Age of 15 to upwards of 40, and is now, as he hopes, perfectly cured of it, and is returning (with all proper Caution) to his usual (temperate) Manner of living; and it has

B

besides

besides done so much Good to several others to whom the Salutory Regimen has been communicated, that he thinks he cannot do a more acceptable Service to the Publick, nor make a better Acknowledgment for the Benefit he has received by it, than to publish the same for the General Good of his Fellow-Creatures : And tho' he cannot answer for it, that it may have the same happy Effects on every Constitution that it has had with him, yet he doubts not that the Innocence of the Method prescribed, and the disinterested Manner in which he offers it to the Publick, will be a sufficient Justification of his good Intentions, and a better Recommendation of its Genuineness and Efficacy, than any Thing he can say further on this Subject.

Professors BOERHAAVE and OSTERDYKE's Regimen prescrib'd for the Gout.

THEY are of Opinion that the Gout is not to be cured by any other Means but a Milk-Diet, which will in twelve Months time alter the whole Mass of Blood ; and in order thereto the following Directions must be strictly observ'd and follow'd :

I. You must not taste any Liquor, only a Mixture of one third Milk and two thirds Water, your Milk as new as you can get it, and to drink it as often as you have Occasion for it, without adding any other to it. A little Tea and Coffee is likewise permitted, with Milk.

II. In a Morning as soon as awake, and the Stomach has made a Digestion, you must drink
eight

eight Ounces of Spring Water, and fast two Hours after ; then eat Milk and Bread, Milk-Pottage, or Tea with Milk, with a little Bread and fresh Butter.

III. At Dinner you must not eat any thing but what is made of Barley, Oats, Rice, or Millet Seed, Carrots, Potatoes, Turnips, Spinage, Beans, Pease, &c. You may likewise eat Fruit when full ripe, baked Pears or Apples, Apple-Dumpings, but above all Milk and Bisket is very good, but nothing salt or sour, not even a Seville Orange.

IV. At Supper you must eat nothing but Milk and Bread.

V. It is necessary to go to Bed betimes, even before nine o'Clock, to accustom yourself to sleep much, and use yourself to it.

VI. Every Morning before you rise, to have your Feet, Legs, Arms and Hands, well-rubb'd with Pieces of Woollen Cloth, for half an Hour, and the same going to Bed. This Article must be strictly observed, for by this Means the Humours, Knobs, and Bunches will be dissipated, and prevent their fixing in the Joints, by which they become useless.

VII. You must accustom yourself to Exercise, as riding on Horse-back, which is best, or in a Coach, Chaise, &c. the more the better, but take Care of the Cold Weather, Winds, and Rain.

Lastly, In case a Fit of the Gout should return, and be violent, which they are of Opinion will not, then a little Dose of Opium, or Laudanum, may be taken to compose you; but no oftner than Necessity requires. They are of Opinion, that your Father or Mother having the Gout, is of no Consequence, if you will resolve to follow the foregoing Directions strictly.

II. *A New METHOD for Curing the* VENEREAL DISEASE.

DR. CHICOYNEAU's New and Approved Method for curing the VENEREAL DISEASE, was introduced and explained as follows in the *Daily Journal* of April 4. 1730.

To the Author of the DAILY JOURNAL.

S I R,

YOU having lately, out of Regard to the Good of Mankind, made publick Dr. Boerhaave's Manner of curing the Gout, 'tis not doubted but the same generous Motive will prevail with you to publish Dr. Chicoyneau's Method of curing the Venereal Disease, or Grand Pox; which, if universally known and practis'd here, would annually save the Lives and Constitutions of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects.

It

It need not be said what direful Accidents daily happen to People by Salivations, as the Loss of Teeth, of Hearing, of a healthful Constitution, and often even of Life itself: And what makes this Case still more deplorable, is, that it has been generally thought, that nothing but an high Salivation is the proper and adequate Cure for this Distemper: But the learned Dr. Chicoyneau has happily discovered and proved the Contrary. His Method, which is sometimes called *The Montpellier Method*, and sometimes *The new French Method*, and which is attended with very little Pain, and no Danger at all, is as follows.

The Doctor, according as he finds the Patient's Case to be, sometimes orders a little Blood to be taken away, sometimes a gentle Purge or two to be taken, but always makes him bathe five or six times, and always an Hour each time; after which the whole Operation consists in nothing more than rubbing his Feet, Legs, and Arms, four, five, or six times, as the Case requires, with a Mercurial Ointment, in such Quantities, and at such proper Intervals of Time, that no high Salivation may be raised thereby: Sometimes, indeed, but not always, a gentle moderate Spitting will ensue, nor is it possible, in some Constitutions, to prevent it; but then 'tis never carried high nor encouraged; 'tis neither troublesome nor dangerous. The Patient during this Time keeps his Chamber, and observes a regular Diet, and all he suffers is only a little feverish Heat and Restlessness sometimes for a Day or two, when the Operation is at the Height.

After

After this Manner only, without any further Trouble or Danger, does Dr. Chicoyneau cure the most inveterate Pox, with all its Symptoms and Attendants: 'Tis therefore greatly to be wished that all our Surgeons and others who undertake the Cure of this Disease, could be prevailed on, out of regard to the Ease and Safety of Mankind, wholly to lay aside the old pernicious Way by Salivation, and embrace this new and safe Method.

There are some hundreds of Gentlemen in England, that can, from their own Experience, bear Witness to the Excellency and Efficacy of it: I myself, and three others that are now in Company with me, have been all cured by it, two by Dr. Chicoyneau himself in France, and the other two here in London.

If any Person is desirous to be further inform'd as to this Practice, he may consult a Book written by Dr. Chicoyneau, and translated into English by Dr. Willoughby, intitled, *The Practice of Salivation shewn to be of no Use or Efficacy in the Cure of the Venereal Disease, but greatly prejudicial to it, &c.* Or else a Treatise published by Dr. Didier, one of the Professors at Montpellier: Or, lastly, a Pamphlet lately publish'd here, intitled, *A Letter from a Physician in London, to his Friend in the Country, giving an Account of the Montpellier Practice in curing the Venereal Disease, &c.*

III. *A Receipt for destroying BUGGS.*

THE following Receipt for the destroying of those noxious Vermin called BUGGS, met with so great Approbation, that it was inserted several times in the *Daily Journal*, and the Demand for it still continuing, it will be highly proper to be preserved in this Collection.

A Physician communicates this well-experienced Receipt for the destroying of Buggs with which he intirely cured his own Beds, &c. five Years ago, and has told it to Scores of Families since, who have all found the same Effects by it, and never saw a Bugg afterwards.

Take of the highest rectify'd Spirit of Wine, (viz. Lamp Spirits) that will burn all away dry, and leave not the least Moisture behind, Half a Pint; newly distill'd Oil, or Spirit of Turpentine, Half a Pint; mix them together and break into it, in small Bits, Half an Ounce of Camphire, which will dissolve in it in a few Minutes; shake them well together, and with a Piece of Sponge, or a Brush dipt in some of it, wet very well the Bed or Furniture wherein those Vermin harbour and breed, and it will infallibly kill and destroy both them and their Nits, although they swarm ever so much: But then the Bed or Furniture must be well and thoroughly wet with it,
(the

(the Dust upon them being first brushed and shook off) by which Means it will neither stain, soil, or in the least hurt the finest Silk or Damask Bed that is. The Quantity here ordered of this curious neat white Mixture, (which costs but about a Shilling) will rid any one Bed whatsoever, tho' it swarms with Buggs: Do but touch a live Bugg with a Drop of it, and you will find it to die instantly. If any Bugg or Buggs should happen to appear after once using it, it will only be for want of well wetting the Lacing, &c. of the Bed, or the Foldings of the Linings or Curtains near the Rings, on the Joints or Holes in and about the Bed, Head-board, &c. wherein the Buggs or Nitts nestle and breed, and then their being well wet all again with more of the same Mixture, which dries in as fast as you use it, pouring some of it into the Joints and Holes where the Sponge or Brush cannot reach, will never fail absolutely to destroy them all. Some Beds that have much Wood-work, can hardly be thoroughly cleared, without being first taken down; but others that can be drawn out, or that you can get well behind, to be done as it should be, may.

Note, The Smell this Mixture occasions, will be all gone in two or three Days, which yet is very wholesome, and to many People agreeable. You must remember always to shake the Mixture together very well, whenever you use it, which must be in the Day-time, not by Candle-light, lest the Subtlety of the Mixture should catch the Flame as you are using it, and occasion Damage.

IV. *An Excellent Remedy for WHOOPING COUGHS.*

The Receipt for WHOOPING-COUGHs, inserted in the Daily Journal of the 7th of August, was introduced as follows,

A Physician who for many Years has experienced a pleasant, safe and never but effectual Medicine, if applied in time, for those convulsive, strangulating Coughs in Children, vulgarly call'd the Chin or Whooping Cough, which abundance of them are troubled with, and which but very few Practitioners or Dealers in Medicine know how to remedy, and by which many Children are suddenly carried off, especially the very young and weakly of them, who have not Strength to grapple with such violent Fits of Coughing; was willing, in Compassion to those little tender Creatures, to communicate it for their Good, and therefore desires you would give it Room in your Paper.

TAKE dried Coltsfoot Leaves a good Handful, cut them small, and boil them in a Pint of Spring Water, till half a Pint is boiled away; then take it off the Fire, and when it is almost cold, strain it thro' a Cloth, squeezing the Herb as dry as you can; and then throw it away, and dissolve in the Liquor an Ounce of brown Sugarcandy, finely powder'd, and then give the
C Child,

Child, (if it be about 3 or 4 Years old, and so in Proportion) one Spoonful of it, cold or warm, as the Season proves, 3 or 4 times a Day (or oftner, if the Fits of Coughing come frequently) till well; which will be in 2 or 3 Days, but it will presently almost abate the Fits of Coughing.

This Herb seems to be a Specifick for those Sorts of Coughs, and indeed for all others, in Old as well as Young; the Latin Name *Tussilago*, from *Tussis*, the Cough, denotes as much; as does also the Latin Word *Bechium*, from the Greek Word *Βήχων*, a Cough, and are the Names given it by the Antients, perhaps some Thousand Years ago. It has wonderfully eased them, when nothing else would do it, and greatly helps in Shortness of Breath; and in the Asthma and Phthisick he has not known any thing exceed it; likewise in Wastings or Consumptions of the Lungs, it has been found of excellent Use, by its smooth, softning, healing Qualities, even where there has been Spitting of Blood, and Rawness and Soreness of the Passages, with Hoarseness, &c. in blunting the acrimonious Humours, which in such Cases are almost continually dripping upon them. It is to be questioned, whether for those Purposes there is to be had, in the whole *Materia Medica*, a Medicine so innocent, so safe, and yet so pleasant and effectual, or that can afford Relief so soon as this will. Grown People may make it stronger than for Children. If the Physician that communicates this, receives the Thanks of those it helps, (which is all he desires) he may this Way, by the Means of your Paper, assist the Publick in some other Particulars.

Get the Herb of the same Year's Growth and Drying, that you use it in; and the larger the Leaves, as being the fuller grown, the better.

It is best to be made fresh and fresh, as you want it, and not too much at a time, especially in warm Weather.

THE following Letters acknowledging Benefits received by this excellent Remedy, will be very proper to be inserted here, as they will confirm the Efficacy of this noble Medicine.

To the Author of the DAILY JOURNAL.

S I R,

I Have tried your Experiment for curing Whooping Coughs on a Niece of mine, much worn with one of a long standing, and which had defeated a Multitude of different Prescriptions and Endeavours. A very sensible Benefit is reap'd by it, and as none of those Papers are to be procur'd in our Parts, I beg you'll reprint it, for the Benefit of the Poor and the Afflicted, which will answer the End of the Generous Physician, and oblige Multitudes, and particularly,

Your constant Reader,

Chelsea, Aug- 13.

J. S.

S I R, *Aug. 15, 1730.*

BEING lately (under God) recover'd from a great Cold, accompanied with a violent Cough, desire (thro' your generous Means) to return your Correspondent (that kind Benefactor to Mankind) my hearty Thanks for that valuable Present he was pleased to oblige the Publick in your Paper the 7th Inst. and I don't in the least doubt, but in a short time the Worthy and Disinterested Phyfician will receive the united Thanks of all tender and unfortunate Parents, especially of the poorer Sort, for presenting them with so valuable a Jewel, attended with so little Purchase.

As I presume you have but little Room to spare, in a Paper so useful and universally received, I must conclude myself,

The Doctor's thankful Patient,

And your Humble Servant,

And constant Reader,

E. N.

S I R,

Aug. 21, 1730.

I Am a Man turn'd of 60 Years, seeing your Receipt for a Cough in the Daily Journal of the 7th Instant, I caused it to be made for me; I have found, by Experience, the incomparable Value of it: My Cough at this time of the Year usually held me a Fortnight, or three Weeks, most

most violently Night and Day, and in the Night, oftentimes in Danger of strangling. Notwithstanding all the Means I could use, my Cough came upon me about two Days before I saw this most excellent Medicine, and upon using it, with the Blessing of Almighty God, the first Night I found great Relief, the second vastly better, and the third Night intirely free. I thank, most heartily thank, this kind Physician, for me and my little Family, and ten thousand Thanks to his Noble Disposition of Mind, that plainly shews him a Lover of Mankind. May he be eternally happy, is the Prayer of

His greatly Obliged,

And most Humble Servant,

S I R,

Your Daily Reader,

I R. S.

P. S. I doubled the Quantity of Coltsfoot, and boiled it as directed, and took about four Spoonfuls at a time, as often as the Fit came upon me.



S I R,

I GIVE the Doctor and you my hearty Thanks for your choice Receipt, for I have used it to a Child of mine of 3 Years old, and it has perfectly cured it, and I was afraid it would have died, as one of my Children of 2 Years and a half old did in November last, altho' the
Doctor

Doctor blooded it, and blistered it, and could do nothing to stop the Cough, as that it wasted away to an Anatomy, and could hardly fetch its Breath; and I verily think, that if I had known this Medicine then, it would have saved that Child's Life, for this that it has cured, the Dr. said, he feared would go the same Way. I send this by one of our Watermen, to put into the Penny Post, and do give the good Doctor a thousand Thanks for telling it; and God bless him for doing good in his Generation: When others try it, they will rejoice for the Knowledge of it, as well as,

S I R,

Your thankful humble Servant,

From Gravesend in
Kent, Aug. 20.

MARY WEST.

P. S. I don't doubt but this Medicine may, under God, save hundreds of Childrens Lives.



V. The

V. *The Secrets of the Free-Masons
discovered.*

THE Letter introducing the Discovery of the Secrets of that Arch-Whimsy, MASONRY, and which has afforded equal Diversion to the Town, and Vexation to the Fraternity, together with the Mystery itself, are as follow.

To the Author of the DAILY JOURNAL.

S I R,

THE Grand Whimsy of Masonry has been long the Subject of Amusement to diverse Persons, who have wonder'd that among so many idle People as have been admitted into that Society, many of whom are not noted for eminent Virtues, or the Gift of Taciturnity, the boasted Secret has never been, thro' Inadvertence, or the Power of Liquor, divulg'd. Some have imputed this to one Cause, some to another, while others have judged, (with too much Appearance of Reason that it must be of a very unaccountable Nature, that they are afraid or ashamed to divulge it; since, say they, if there were any thing Praise-worthy, or excellent in it, what should hinder their publishing of it for the Imitation of others?

For

For my own Part, I must needs say, that I am not of their Opinion, who think there is any thing criminal, or *greatly* indecent or shameful in it, because of the many Gentlemen of Honour and Character, who have condescended (no doubt in a merry and ludicrous Vein) to countenance those already in, by becoming Members of the Fraternity; tho' it must be confessed, they could not easily know what it was, till they had been *cloathed* and initiated, and of Consequence first found themselves Brethren from Head to Foot, and so obliged (*Se Defendendo*) to propagate the Jest with as solemn a Face as the rest. But yet I have been tempted to believe, that if there were any thing in it, either useful or worthy of Imitation, the Secret had not been so tenaciously kept till now: and we may challenge the warmest Advocate for the Whim, to look round on all his Acquaintance of the Fraternity, and make it appear, that any of 'em have come out either *wiser* or *better* Men for their Admission; and if such decline to be Judges in their own Cause, we will leave the Decision of this Point to the good Wives of the Brethren, to inform the World, what superadded Portion of Wisdom, or Improvement of Morals, or Sobriety, in their dear Spouses, they have found to be the Consequences of their Entrance; always supposing, that *Orators*, *Raree-Show-Men*, and *Publicans*, who are so much wiser in their Generation than the Children of Light, that they can reap Advantage and Subsistence from the Follies of others, together with their respective Wives, Daughters, Box and Bar-Keepers, be out of the Question, as too much concerned in Interest.

At last, the Death of a Brother, who for his own Remembrance and Observation, had seemed to have committed to Writing the Form and Manner of his Admission, which he kept among his choicest and most private Papers, and in the most secret Part of his Cabinet, has given us a Light into the mysterious Part of Entrance, and into their puerile Signs and Wonders. I shall not pretend to use many Words to bespeak your Readers Belief of the Genuineness of this MS. only referring him to the Observation of the Conduct of the Fraternity on this Occasion, who will be sure to be either very *angry*, or very *silent*, or very *zealous* to decry it, if it be really what I in my self have abundant reason to be satisfied it is.—I have taken up too much of your Room, supposing you will be so kind to insert this as well as the Piece; and pray reserve 200 of the Papers, which a Servant in blue Livery, fac'd with yellow, and Brass Buttons, shall call and satisfy you for, as well as for the Demand you shall think fit to make for thus obliging

Your Constant Reader, F. G.

The MYSTERY of FREE-MASONRY.

Q. **A**RE you a Mason?

A. I am.

Q. How shall I know you are a Mason?

A. By Signs, Tokens, and Points of my Entrance.

Q. How was you made?

A. Neither naked nor clothed, standing nor lying, but in due Form.

Q. Give me a Sign.

A. Every Square is a Sign; but the most Solemn is the Right hand upon the Left Breast, the Arm

D

hanging

hanging down, a little extended from the Body.

Q. Give me a Letter.

A. B. O. A. Z.

*When this is asked, you are to give the Letter B.
the Querist will say O. you A. be Z.*

Q. Give me another.

A. J. A. C. H. I. N. *Alternately as Boaz.*

*N. B. Boaz and Jachin were two Pillars in
Solomon's Porch, 1. Kings, vii. 21.*

Q. To what Lodge do you belong?

A. The Holy Lodge of St. John.

Q. How is it seated?

A. East and West as all other Temples are.

Q. Where was you enter'd?

A. In a Just and Perfect Lodge.

Q. What makes a Just and Perfect Lodge?

A. A Master, two Wardens, and four Fellows,
with Square, Compass, and Common Gudge.

N. B. One of them must be a Working Mason.

Q. Where was you made?

A. In the Valley of Jehosaphat, behind a
Rush-Bush, where a Dog was never heard to
Bark, nor a Cock to crow, or elsewhere.

Q. Where was the first Lodge kept?

A. In Solomon's Porch, the Pillars were called
Jachin and Boaz.

Q. How many Orders be there in Architecture?

A. There be five, Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Co-
rinthian, and Composite or Roman.

Q. How many Points are in the Fellowship?

A. There be five, 1st Foot to Foot, 2d Knee to
Knee, 3d Hand to Hand, 4th Heart to Heart,
and 5th Ear to Ear.

Q. How do Masons take their Place in Work?

A. The

A. The Master's Place East, the Warden's West, and the Fellows the Eastern Passage.

Q. How many precious Jewels be there in Masonry?

A. Three, the Master, Wardens, and Fellows.

Q. Whence comes the Pattern of an Arch?

A. From the Rainbow.

Q. Is there a Key for your Lodge?

A. Yes, there is.

Q. Where is it kept?

A. In an Ivory Box, between my Tongue and my Teeth, or under the Lap of my Liver, where the Secrets of my Heart are.

Q. Is there a Chain to your Key?

A. Yes, there is.

Q. How long is it?

A. As long as from my Tongue to my Heart.

Q. Where does the Key of the Working Lodge lie?

A. It lies upon the Right hand, from the Door two Feet and a half, under a Green Turf, or under a Square Ashler.

Q. Where does the Master Mason set his Mark upon the Work.

A. Upon the South East Corner.

Q. Have you been in the Kitchen?

N. B. *You shall know an enter'd Apprentice by this Question.*

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Did you ever dine in the Hall?

N. B. *A Brother Mason by this Question.*

A. Yes, I did.

Q. How old are you?

A. Under 5, or under 7, which you will.

N. B. When you are first made a Mason, you are only entered Apprentice ; and till you are made a Master, or, as they call it, pass'd the Master's Part, you are only an enter'd Apprentice, and consequently must answer under 7 ; for if you say above, they will expect the Master's Word and Signs.

Note, There is not one Mason in an Hundred that will be at the Expence to pass the Master's Part, except it be for Interest.

Q. How was you admitted ?

N. B. Some will ask what was that Form after the Third Question and Answer above.

A. When I came to the first Door, a Man with a drawn Sword asked me, If I had any Weapons ? I answered, No. Upon which he let me pass by him into a dark Entry ; there two Wardens took me under each Arm, and conducted me from Darknes into Light, passing thro' two Rows of the Brotherhood, who stood mute, to the upper End of the Room, from whence the Master went down the Outside of one of the Rows, and touching a young Brother on the Shoulder, said, Who have we here ? To which he answer'd, A Gentleman who desires to be admitted a Member of this Society. Upon which he came up again, and asked me, If I came there thro' my own Desire, or at the Request or Desire of another ? I said, My own. He then told me, If I would become a Brother of their Society, I must take the Oath administer'd on that Occasion. To which assenting, a Square was laid on the Ground, in which they made me kneel bare-knee'd, and giving a Compass into my Right-hand,

hand, I set the Point to my Left-Breast, and my Left-Arm hanging down. The Words of the Oath I can't remember ; but the Purport was as follows.

I Solemnly protest and swear, in the Presence of Almighty God, and this Society, that I will not, by Word of Mouth or Signs, discover any Secrets which shall be communicated to me this Night, or at any Time hereafter : That I will not write, carve, engrave, or cause to be written, carved or engraven the same, either upon Paper, Copper, Brass, Wood, or Stone, or any Moveable or Immoveable, or any other way discover the same, to any but a Brother or Fellow Craft, under no less Penalty than having my Heart pluck'd thro' the Pap of my Left-Breast, my Tongue by the Roots from the Roof of my Mouth, my Body to be burnt, and my Ashes to be scatter'd abroad in the Wind, whereby I may be lost to the Remembrance of a Brother.

After which I was cloathed.

N. B. The Cloathing is putting on the Apron and Gloves.

Q. How was the Master cloathed ?

*A. In a Yellow Jacket and Blue Pair of Breeches. **

** N. B. The Master is not otherwise cloathed than common ; the Question and Answer are only emblematical ; the Yellow Jacket, the Compasses ; and the Blue Breeches, the Steel Points.*

Q. What was you doing while the Oath was tendering ?

A. I

A. I was kneeling bare-knee'd betwixt the Bible and the Square, taking the solemn Oath of a Mason.

N. B. There's a Bible put in the Right-Hand, and the Square under the Right-Elbow.

THE above Letter and Mystery were repeated in the next *Daily Journal*, when they were introduc'd as follows.

To the Author of the DAILY JOURNAL.

IF it were not for the large Demand of your Paper of Saturday last, the undue Resentment and Warmth expressed by some of the Zealot Masons, who would persuade one there is something more than Jest in what they call *Masonry*, would be sufficient for me to make you the same reasonable Present, by the same Servant, for re-inserting it; and I would not await your Promise of inserting it, lest something should divert you, and therefore beg you'll repeat it To-morrow, and save 100 more for me.—I am told, the Orator intends to attack you upon it, but his will be a Feint, for he'll be glad at any Rate to be taken Notice of, for the Sake of bringing him Customers. There are some Free-Masons who declare the Account is true but in *Part*; but I doubt they have been only amus'd with a *wrong Admission*, and ought to be admitted over again if they were not enter'd according to this Form. You shall hear further, at the first Opportunity, from

Tours, &c.

F. G.

THE

THE following facetious Letter was sent to the Author of the *Daily Journal* on Occasion of inserting the above Letter and Mystery.

To the Author of the DAILY JOURNAL.

S I R,

I HAVE had an infinite deal of Pleasure in perusing the Dialogue you have twice lately published in your Journal, concerning the pretended MYSTERY of FREE-MASONRY; a Thing I ever had a very indifferent Opinion of, and which I am now persuaded, by a Concurrence of convincing Proofs and Circumstances, is a meer *Mysterious Nothing*. Give me leave to acquaint you, that about six Months past, I happened into a Company, where, after a Variety of Conversation, the Topick of Free Masonry was started; an intimate Friend who sat next me, told me he could help me to a Copy of the Oath or Obligation said to be administer'd to these *Mysterious Babies* at their Admission, which he accordingly did: But as I knew the World had made various idle Surmises concerning Masonry, and the several Conjectures of different People, which from Time to Time have been published, not rightly agreeing, made me at that Time take very little Notice of it: However, I put the Oath up in my Closet as an indifferent Paper, and there it had remained undisturbed, had it not been for your publishing the Dialogue above-mentioned, the reading of which was of no great Weight with me against Masonry, till I came to
the

the Oath, and then it immediately occurred to me that I had something of the like Nature by me ; and among my loose Papers I this Day found the Copy of the Oath, with which my Friend presented me ; upon comparing them together, there appears to be so great an Affinity between them, that I (who was somewhat wavering in my Opinion before) am entirely convinced, that Masonry is, as I have said above, a meer *Nothing*. Besides the violent Heats and Passions I have seen some of these Gentlemen Masons throw themselves into, upon touching their sore Places, since your publishing their Mysteries, have wonderfully helped my Conviction ; and I may say, that many of them have in a manner tacitely own'd the Bill, and some have confessed in Part. The Gentleman who furnished you with the Dialogue, accounts very well for so many Men of Note and Figure being Masons ; Curiosity is the Grand Magnet that attracts them to the Lodge, and the Fear of being bantered and laughed at, added to the most terrible Scarecrow Oath, deters them from revealing NOTHING. This brings to my Mind the Affair of Capt. Shepperd, (alias the *Barbary Ram*) which made such a considerable Noise in the City and Suburbs about 3 or 4 Years ago, when the several Tradesmen who went to vend their Merchandizes, were baulk'd by the Appearance of a bearded Quadrupede, instead of a two-legged Captain : However, vex'd as they were at their Disappointment, they were glad to keep it secret, that they might have the Pleasure of imposing on their Neighbours. Much to the same Purpose a Fellow at Paris bawled about Streets *Le Grand Cas ! Le Grand Cas !* by which
 People

People imagined he had some great Matter to shew, and immediately flocked to his House in Shoals to see his *Grand Cas*; he had them into a Room, where he had against the Wall, with a Piece of Chalk, made a large * K. I shrewdly suspect the Publican, at whose House Captain Shepperd resided, and the Proprietor of the *Grand Cas*, were both FREE MASONS.

I send you herewith a Copy of the Oath above-mention'd, but must leave the publishing of it to your Discretion. If you think fit to give it a Place in your Journal, you will much oblige several of your Daily Readers and Admirers; and I do particularly, in my own, and in the Names of about half a Score of my Friends, return you hearty Thanks for what you have already published on Masonry, as you have thereby prevented our making Ducks and Drakes of some few Guineas, (which we hope now to employ to a better Purpose than buying Gloves and Aprons) we having had a very great Curiosity to fathom the (now reveal'd) Great Mystery. I am sincerely,

S I R,

Your Constant Reader, Admirer,

And very humble Servant,

J. B.

The O A T H.

I Promise, in the Presence of Almighty God, and this Worshipful Assembly, that I will conceal, and not reveal the Secrets or Secrecy of Masons or Masonry, what I know now, or what

* *The Word Cas and the Letter K have the same Pronunciation in French.*

I shall hereafter : And that I will neither write them, mock them, print them, nor engrave them, by any Letter or Character, upon any thing moveable or immoveable ; and I will neither speak them, rehearse them, or divulge them, to Man, Woman, or Child, so that they may be unlawfully known, unless to a Brother, and that upon due Examination had of the Signs and Tokens of his Entrance : And if I fail in any of these, I promise to submit my Throat to be cut, my Tongue to be torn from the Roof of my Mouth, my Heart to be pluck'd from my Left-Breast, and buried in the Sands of the Sea, where the Tide ebbs and flows twice in Twenty-four Hours, my Bones to be dug up and burnt to Ashes, and then sifted over those Seas, where the Four Winds blow, that they may be dispers'd, and there be no more Remembrance of me.

Vera Copia.

P.S. The principal Reason for my sending you the above Copy, is, that as the deceas'd Person who wrote the Oath you have publish'd, could not particularly remember the Words, tho' it is in Substance the same, yet it is imperfect, I should therefore be glad the World should see the genuine Copy. I hope you will forward it.

Note, My Friend who gave me the above Copy is no Mason, but came by it by an odd Accident, which you shall know in a short time.

ON

ON the 5th of *Sept.* Inst. the following Piece was inserted in the *Daily Journal*, giving a particular Account of the Original of **FREE-MASONRY** in *England*.

To the Author of the DAILY JOURNAL.

S I R,

NOtwithstanding the Subject of Free-Masonry has, in the Dearth of News, filled up many a Paper, yet I don't find any one has given a true Account of their Antiquity and Institution, and therefore I will give it you in a few Words. King Edward III. took so great an Affection to Windsor, the Place of his Birth, that he instituted the Order of the Garter there, rebuilt and enlarged the Castle, with the Church and Chapel of St. George: This was a great Work, and required a great many Hands; and for the carrying it on, Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of several Counties to send thither, under the Penalty of 100 l. such a Number of Masons by a Day appointed. London sent 40, so did Devon, Somerset, and several other Counties; but several dying of the Plague, and others deserting the Service, new Writs were issued to send up Supplies; Yorkshire sent 60, and other Counties proportionable, as may be seen in Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter at large, and Orders were given that no one should entertain or shelter any of these runaway Masons, under Pain of Forfeiture of all their Goods: Hereupon the Masons enter'd into a Combination not to work unless at higher Wages, (just as we have of late seen the Taylors and Weavers combining to raise their Wages):

They agreed upon Tokens, &c. to know one another by, and to assist one another against being impressed, and not to work unless *free*, and on their own Terms: Hence they called themselves **FREE-MASONS**, and this Combination continu'd, during the carrying on of these Buildings, for several Years. The Wars between the two Houses coming on in the next Reign, the *Discontented* herded together in the same Manner, and the Gentry also underhand supporting the Malcontents, occasion'd several Acts of Parliament against Masons, and Combinations of other Persons under that Denomination, the Titles of which Acts are still to be seen in the printed Statutes of those Reigns; and tho' the Occasion is now obsolete, yet there has ever since remain'd a Succession of the Name and Ceremonies, which of late hath been revived by an odd Humour, without Thought or Inquiry into the Original of this *Famous Order*, equal in Antiquity, and had the same Place for Institution, as the Antient and Noble One of the **GARTER**. The famous Bishop of Winchester was Supervisor of these Works, at 1 s. per Day, and 1 s. more when he travelled; and tho' it does not appear he was a Mason, yet his *College at Winchester* for educating the Children, whose Parents must otherwise have bred them to *hard Labour*, and his Care afterwards to maintain them in *Ease at Oxford*, shews he was so far a Friend to the Glorious Cause of Liberty, that his *Kinsmen* should not be oblig'd to *Labour*, unless at their *free Will*, and at a *good Price*.

One of the Acts referred to above, viz. 30 Henr. VI. Cap. I. 1425. has the following Clause:
 ' Whereas by yearly Congregations and Confe-
 ' deracies,

' deracies, made by the Masons in their general
 ' Assemblies, the good Cause and Effect of the
 ' Statutes for Labourers be openly violated and
 ' broken, in Subversion of the Law, and to the
 ' great, Damage of all the Commons, our said
 ' Sovereign Lord the King, willing in this Case
 ' to provide a Remedy, by the Advice and As-
 ' sent aforesaid, and at the Special Request of
 ' the Commons, hath ordained and established,
 ' that such Chapters and Congregations shall not
 ' be hereafter holden; and if any such be made,
 ' they that cause such Chapters and Congrega-
 ' tions to be assembled and holden, if they there-
 ' of be convict, shall be judged for FELONS,
 ' and that the other Masons that come to such
 ' Chapters and Congregations be punished by
 ' Imprisonment of their Bodies, and make Fine
 ' and Ransom at the King's Will.

From such a reputable Beginning has this
 worthy Fraternity derived their boasted Glories,
 and this will in some Measure account for the
 Reason of making and keeping the **SECRET**,
 since at first their Necks were in Danger by the
 discovering it. From the like infamous Origin
 commenced those pernicious Names of Distin-
 ction, **WHIG** and **TORY**, which we have heard
 gloried in, tho' at first the Nick-names of En-
 mies, and Terms extremely opprobrious; the
 first signifying, from the supposed narrow Prin-
 ciples, and *crude* and *indigested* Notions of the
 Field Conventiclers in Scotland, *Soure Milk*; the
 last, *Irish Rapperies* and *Robbers*.

It must be confessed, that there is a Society
 abroad, from whom the English Free-Masons
 (asham'd of their true Origin, as above) have
 copied a few Ceremonies, and take great Pains
 to

to persuade the World that they are derived from them, and are the same with them: These are called *Rosicrucians*, from their Prime Officers, (such as our Brethren call *Grand Master, Wardens, &c.*) being distinguished on their High Days with Red Crosses. This is said to be a worthy, tho' they affect to be thought a mystical Society, and promote chearfully one another's Benefit in a very extraordinary Manner, they meeting for better Purposes than Eating and Drinking, or glorying like *Batts*, those amphibious Birds of Night, in their Wings of *Leather*. On this Society have our Moderns, as we have said, endeavour'd to ingraft themselves, tho' they know nothing of their most material Constitutions, and are acquainted only with some of their Signs of *Probation* and *Entrance*, insomuch that 'tis but of late Years, (being better inform'd by some kind *Rosicrucian*) that they knew John the Evangelist to be their right Patron, having before kept for his Day that dedicated to John the Baptist, who, we all know, lived in a Desert, and knew nothing of the *Architecture* and *Mystery*, which, with so much Plausibility, they impute to the Author of the *Revelations*.

Such, Sir, was the Rise of Free-Masons in England, which will shew how vainly they boast of their Origin from *Solomon*, from *Hiram*, from *Nimrod*, from *Babel*, or from *Noah's Ark*, and even, according to a venerable Bard, lately entered among them, from *Pandemonium*, the Capital of the Infernal Regions, in Milton, in which Case we will leave it to his new Brethren to judge, who must be the *first Grand Master*.



Tours, &c.

A. Z.

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